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OPTICAL INSTITUTE, 239 N. MAIN ST.
Decatur, Illinois.

MORNING REVIEW

Decatur, Illinois.

EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY.

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SUNDAY MARCH, 16, 1890.

SUGAR.

The republican congressmen from Illinois have joined in a memorial to the Ways and Means committee that sugar be put on the free list. The same document is to be circulated, and the talk is that it will secure the unanimous support of all republicans from the Northwest. Now we would like to ask the H.-D. if, in its opinion, putting sugar on the free list will increase the price to the consumer? There is an idea somewhere in the North Main street office that a high tariff cheapens articles. We suppose that it follows that a tariff will make them dear. Such being the case, may we be permitted to ask what real opinion the H.-D. entertains of the republican congressmen who come into this part of the country to secure votes? Here they are all engaged in an effort to make dear an article of general and daily consumption.

But it is possible that the H.-D. will not subscribe to some of the notions that its editor had when he lived on South State. And so we will take it for granted that the removal of the tariff on sugar will make it cheaper. The action will be popular in the Northwest for this reason. The republican congressmen are running no risk with their constituents when they sign this memorial. In spite of all that republican papers have said, the people in this part of the country know very well that the tariff is a tax, and one that must always be paid by the consumer. They will be glad to get their sugar cheaper, and maybe they will learn from this case that other things can be got cheaper.

Now, we will forego all comment that might be made on this action of the Illinois republicans so far as it relates to a southern industry. We are very well aware that the memorial would not receive a single one of its present signatures if the state of Pennsylvania was engaged in raising sugar. But the fact that this industry is located in the south, is the people's good fortune. It may give us a chance to get at one of the necessities of life without having to treat with trusts and cut-throat officers.

But if this is a good thing in the case of sugar, why not in the case of wool? So far as the people generally are concerned, what difference is there between the two cases? Illinois and the Northwest are not engaged in raising wool, and we are interested in getting the article just as cheap as possible. It is something that all our people use, or want to; and they will feel grateful to the congressmen who will vote for the removal of the tax that protects wool and leaves the poor man's children clothed in cotton.

The minute you fellows remove the tax on sugar you confess that the entire scheme of the tariff is an imposition. You take this tax away because it enables the producer to charge a higher price for his article. The man who raises sugar objects to the removal of the tax because it will take away from him an opportunity to baffle the people. The reason for removing the tax is only commended to the people by the objection that is made. We only say that it is unfair to the sugar planter to take away his chance to make artificial profits, and yet give a thousand other concerns legal permission to stick their hands into his pockets. It is a little hard on the man who has been raising sugar; it is what some people call "whipping" him. But some of the people of Illinois know that the sugar planter will get along somehow, for they have managed to pull through 30 years of the losing side of the same game. But now we will see that there is a way to get sugar cheaper, and from this we may learn to go after other things. The Illinois republicans have petitioned for cheaper sugar. Will they do the same for other things that we need just as badly? It is very certain that they will not. Then the question is, will our people have sense enough to send those to congress who will?

Mr. CHRIS MAMER, who was appointed collector of the port at Chicago not long since, seems determined to distinguish himself. He has lately shown a blaud impudence that should give him quite a high place in the republican party. When he took the office, unknown to Farwell and Cullom, he found a few democrats acting as clerks, etc. Now Mamer is not one of those reformers who think a demerit has some standing before the law. There is a law that was intended to protect those democratic clerks from some of the ideas of the fitness of things that go to make up the howling patriotism of Chris. The clerks are supposed to hold their places so long as they render good service. The very hasty Mamer thinks that they should get out up-

on the first announcement of his arrival. His reason for thinking so can not be found among any of the professions he made during campaign times. The ideas are comparatively new ones on his part, and of course they possess all the violence of sudden conversion.

Just as soon as Chris got into office he issued an order, bemoaning all the democrats. He stood at arm's length for a short time to watch the awful results of Mr. Mamer's words when given in an official capacity. It pained him to learn that he might as well have spoken to a class of deaf mutes. The democratic clerks would not be bouned in this summary fashion. They went about their work the same as if it was Royal Jags had not spoken. There was no company of the regular army present, and so Mamer did not see how he could go about it to put the clerks out.

In a emergency he displayed the particular impudence that should win him fame. He got hold of a copy of the civil service rules and read over a list of the offenses that justify dismissal. In a short time he discovered that "insubordination" would do the work. He seized upon the case of one of the democratic clerks and charged insubordination, in that the clerk would not get out when told to do so. The very bright Mamer filled out the papers in the case and sent them on to Washington for approval. The specification was that the clerk had refused to resign when requested to do so. The commissioner of internal revenue refused to approve Mamer's wonderful document. The collector was informed a refusal to resign does not constitute such insubordination as is contemplated by the statute. He was further told that he must proceed in the regular way if he wished to remove the democrats.

But please note how ingenious is Mamer's handling of the civil service law. He asks a man to resign, and, upon refusal, he at once concludes that there is sufficient cause for dismissal. We again insist that such a style of patriot should be sent to the head of the class. If Reed should die, this man may be put in his place. He is just about bright enough to see absent quorums. He might work the insubordination racket in such a way as to secure the dismissal of a few democratic Congressmen. He has a startling notion of the important dignity of Mr. Chris Mamer. He imagines that civil service laws were passed for the purpose of enabling him to ask democrats to resign. Will the gentleman allow Farwell and Culom to serve out the rest of their terms?

The few Illinois hearts that still throb with professional patriotism had a little joy added to their tempestuous careers through the removal of Mr. Cullom from the postmastership at Springfield. A man of the partly distinguished name of Hon. James C. Conkling will take care of the Springfield postoffice during the greater part of the next four years. Mr. Cullom's term of office had not expired, but Mr. Conkling could not be brought to believe that a little fact of this kind had anything to do with the beginning of his. As Chen dem did not have a great while longer to serve, it would have been policy on the part of those energetic patriots who enacted the time and manner of distribution of the spoils to hold Mr. Conkling back a while longer. Such a course might have created a precedent in favor of allowing Springfield postmasters to serve out their full terms. The indications are that when the votes are counted in 1892 Mr. Conkling's only consolation will lie in the discovery of such a precedent.

But as matters now stand, how is he to make the discovery? He has been in a great hurry to get at the feast, and protestations on his part will not sound well when the democrats request him to be among the first to leave the table. Now, we do things in a much more satisfactory way in Decatur. So far as we have been able to learn, our arrangement of these little matters gives universal satisfaction, with a single, not entirely responsible exception. We get a service that is among the very best in the country; and it is disturbed in no way, unless you want to call a grapevine telegram a disturbance. We lead Springfield in this matter just about as far as we do in all others.

Can it be that this cold wave is the reason of the fervid honeymoon? Will the North Main street people be good enough to assure us that they still love each other? Even, The Republican has begun to grow at Senator Blair. It is expected that The Rep will become a trifle braver, as there is now a morning ally to lead the way.

Let us see; the ground hog did not go back to his hole this year. It is our private opinion that the ground hog is a first-cousin to Wiggins.

It seems that Mrs. Harrison is being treated grandly in the South. The REVIEW is the only paper in Decatur that mentions this fact.

Special Correspondence to the Review
Mrs. Jesse Moore is very sick.

Ed McCann has gone to Colfax. To-day is pay-day at the coal shaft.

Sam Kizer was in Springfield Wednesday. Walter Pritchett was in Decatur Friday. Miss Cora Blaize was in Decatur Friday. Uncle Tom's Cabin will be played in the town hall to-night.

The work of auctioneering Connaghan's goods is still going on.

Charlie Masters was in town shaking hands with the boys this week.

Mrs. Mabel Feltig has returned after a visit with her parents in Benetton.

Mrs. Laura Hall and children, Lucy and Clara, are visiting relatives at Harristown, George Petrie has bought property in the west part of town and will begin to build a house Monday.

Mr. Donahue will begin his term of school Monday. He has been chosen to take Mr. Power's place as principal of the school.

A great many of the miners who have been thrown out of work by the burning of the engine room have gone to Dawson to work.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Kitch were in Decatur last week and purchased a new organ of C. P. Preston. It was quite a surprise to the children when the organ was brought in.

There is a set of papers in their business to steal clothes off of people's backs after dark. Some certain parties are suspected, and will be watched. If caught they should be severely dealt with.

March 15, 1890.



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a trip to any point.

THE SUN

FOR

1890

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